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OGDEN CITY, UTAH, MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1913.

WEATHER FORECAST

GENE RALLY
CLOUDY, WITH
LOCAL THUN-
DER SHOWERS
TODAY OR
TUESDAY.



Entered as Second-class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah

WILSON RESIGNS AS U. S. AMBASSADOR

Announcement of the Acceptance of the Resignation Follows a Heated Conference Between Secretary of State Bryan and the Diplomat in Which Much Feeling Was Shown

PRESIDENT TO ANNOUNCE MEXICAN POLICY

Armed Intervention Is Neither a Probability Nor a Possibility — Secretary O'Shaughnessy Will Remain in Charge at Mexico City — No Appointment Will Be Made at Present — Del Valle Says American in Mexico Are Disliked Very Much

Washington, Aug. 4.—Former Governor John Lind of Minnesota has been sent to Mexico as the personal representative of President Wilson to act as adviser to the American embassy in the present situation. This announcement was made late today by Secretary Bryan who stated that when the president was ready to communicate with the Mexican authorities as to the restoration of peace, he would make public his views. Mr. and Mrs. Lind left for Mexico late today.

Secretary Bryan stated that Mr. Lind went without any sort of credentials and purely in an unofficial capacity. This was regarded in official circles as tantamount to a formal denial of recognition to the Huerta administration.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Secretary Bryan today announced the acceptance of the resignation of Henry Lane Wilson as ambassador to Mexico. Secretary Bryan made the following statement:

"Ambassador Wilson's resignation has been accepted to take effect October 14. The part which he felt it his duty to take in the earlier stages of the recent revolution in Mexico would make it difficult for him to represent the views of the present administration in view of the situation which now exists."

The ambassador in the ordinary practice is entitled to sixty days leave exclusive of Sundays, which accounts for the fixing of the date of October 14 in the announcement. In the meantime no appointment can be made of a successor as a vacancy will not exist until that date. Consequently the American embassy in Mexico will remain in charge of Secretary O'Shaughnessy, corresponding in status with the Mexican embassy in the city of Washington, which is now conducted by Charge Algora.

The announcement followed a conference with Secretary Bryan to which Mr. Wilson had been summoned from New York by telegraph. Earlier Mr. Wilson broadly intimated that he expected his resignation would be accepted almost any time and pointed out that he had tendered it three times since March 4.

The resignation will be followed by an announcement of policy toward Mexico, by President Wilson. No intimation of what the announcement would be was permitted to leak out but there were assurances that armed intervention was out of the question and there were reasons for believing the announcement would deal with this government's attitude toward exports of arms to Mexico.

Mr. Wilson became ambassador to Mexico in 1909 after diplomatic service in Chile, Belgium and Greece. He had formerly been in law and banking in Spokane, Wash. While Ambassador to Mexico he was surrounded by a succession of stormy political events, beginning with the abdication of Porfirio Diaz and in the uprising against Madero, which resulted in that ruler's death; he took a prominent part as dean of the Mexican diplomatic corps in bringing about peace between Felix Diaz and Huerta. He was alternately praised and condemned for his part in that. Charges of partisanship were made against him to the state department.

Expected to Return.
When the ambassador was recalled from Mexico City less than a month ago "for consultation" as the official announcement went, it was freely predicted that he would not return. These predictions were strengthened in diplomatic circles by the free manner in which he publicly discussed political conditions in Mexico. In his conference with President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and the senate foreign relations committee, Mr. Wilson openly advocated at least a restricted recognition of the Huerta government and other measures to which the administration was unalterably opposed. When that became known it was certain that the acceptance of his resignation was only a matter of time.

Mr. Wilson after leaving the state department dictated the following statement:
"I believe that the president and the secretary of state in their consideration of the question are actuated by the highest patriotism and with the best intentions to both countries. I am unaware of what solution of the existing situation is proposed, but I trust it will be found satisfactory. I have no pride of opinion with reference to my own recommendations, and I am conscious of the views of 98 per cent of the Americans and foreigners in Mexico."

Conference Became Heated.
It became known that the ambassador's conference with Secretary Bryan at times became heated and that a disagreement arose over the formal acceptance of the resignation. The ambassador had expected that the president would commend him for his activity at his post on the oc-

casional of various emergencies and that some mention should be made approving his record. Secretary Bryan carried the suggestion to the president but on returning for further conference with the ambassador announced the resignation in practically the same form as agreed on earlier in the day, though special provision was made for the protection of the ambassador's personal effects in Mexico City during his absence.

It is the wish of the administration that Mr. Wilson should not return to Mexico City at this time, as he is regarded as a factor in the political situation.

Intervention Is Improbable.
Washington, Aug. 4.—Armed intervention in Mexico neither is a probability nor a possibility because a peaceable solution of the difficulty is becoming more practicable.

This view President Wilson took today of the situation. He let it be known, too, that before the end of the day, he would make a brief announcement of the first step in the policy of the United States toward Mexico. While no inkling of what it would be came from the White House, it was expected that the president would formally announce his decision not to recognize the Huerta government.

The sudden call to Washington of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson for a conference led to the report that the status might be announced. The ambassador came to the White House and was told there was a misunderstanding about his engagement that, instead of a conference with the president, he was to call on Secretary Bryan. The ambassador said the telegram he received in New York stated the conference would take place at the White House. Observers of the diplomatic situation predicted that the ambassador's resignation would be accepted soon. The only explanation, however, as to the purpose of his recall to Washington, made at the White House, was that it was for further consultation. Shortly after the ambassador called, Senator Bacon, chairman of the foreign relations committee, went into conference with the president. The president gave him to understand he would consult the two chairmen of the committee on foreign affairs before taking any action.

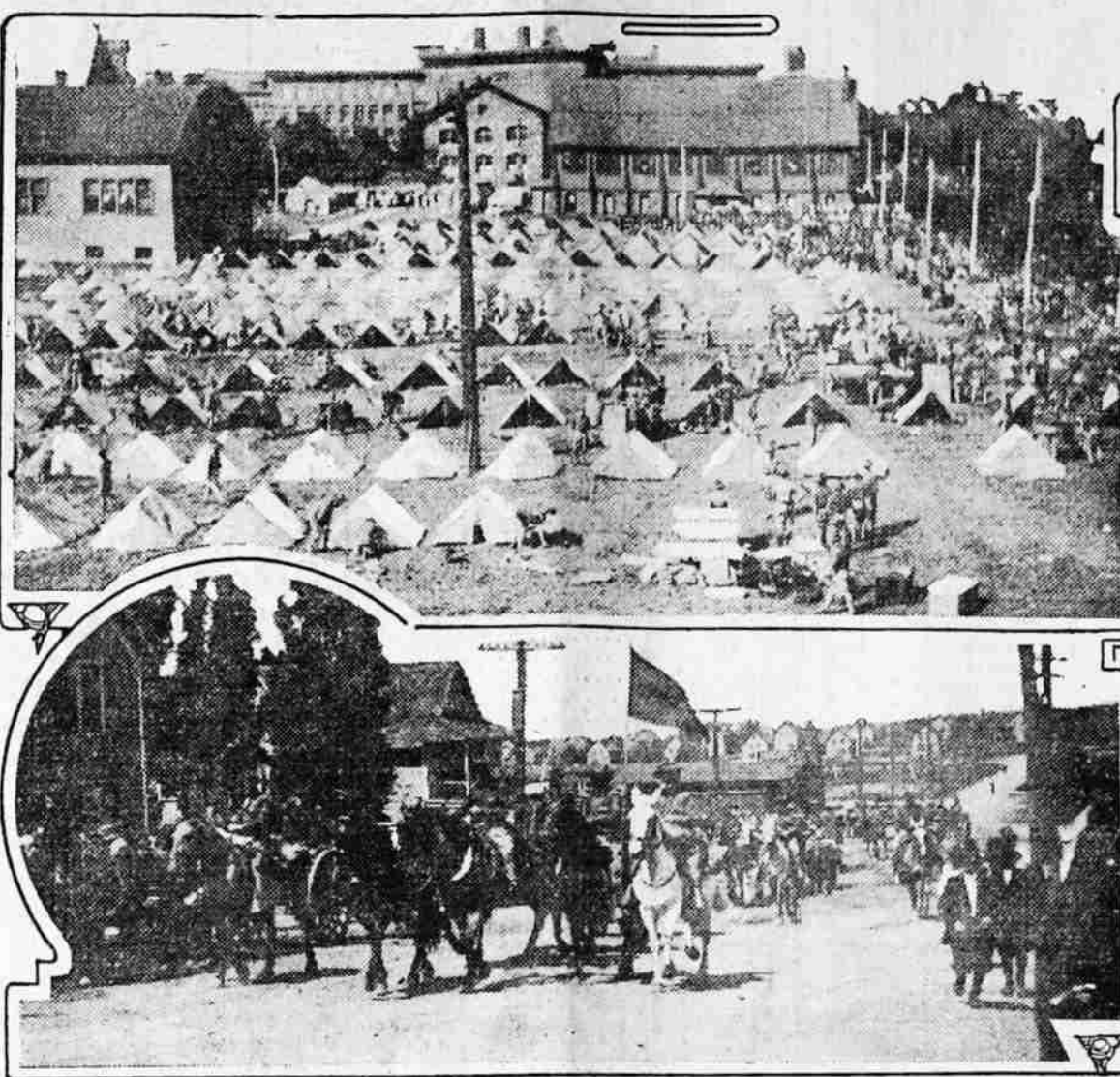
When Ambassador Wilson was leaving the White House on his way to the state department, he gave out a copy of a letter he received from former President Taft on June 29, 1913, approving his course in Mexico. The letter follows:
"My Dear Mr. Wilson: You were ambassador of the United States to Mexico during the most trying times that the people of Mexico have passed through and during a period when the relations between us and Mexico were constantly being subjected to a serious strain. I have great pleasure in expressing my high approval of your zealous and courageous efforts in the protection of American interests and, indeed, the interests of foreign governments generally during the critical period of Mexican disorder. No one can understand the difficulties of your position and the exceptional excellence of the work you did, who is not familiar with the constantly changing circumstances of the situation and the variety of the exigencies which you had to meet.
You have my full permission to publish this letter."
Sincerely yours,
(Signed) "WILLIAM H. TAFT."

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 4.—Reginald F. Del Valle is at home today after having reported to President Wilson at Washington the results of his mission as special commissioner of the American state department to Mexico.

He declared reports that foreign governments had sent ultimatums or were intending to take liberties with the Monroe doctrine were false. Foreigners in Mexico are friendly to the United States, he said, "and have no desire to precipitate trouble. They understand they must have patience."

Mr. Del Valle said he talked to

GOVERNOR INSISTS UPON OPERATION OF MINES IN MICHIGAN STRIKE DISTRICT; OPERATORS WISH TO PLAY WAITING GAME



Michigan militia, in camp and in action in strike zone at Calumet, Mich.

Calumet, Mich., Aug. 4.—(Special)—The determination of Governor Ferris to secure some sort of a settlement of the copper miners' strike so that the state troops may be withdrawn has not met with the approval of the operators. Governor Ferris insists upon the operation of the mines at once. The operators, it is declared on good authority, are prepared for a long siege and would welcome it at this time.

What the operators would regard as an ideal situation would be assistance from the state in the way of militia to quell riots and guard the pumps, then a chance to sit back and play a waiting game until starvation and the withdrawal of credit forced the men to submission.

Secure in the knowledge that the western copper interests will support their stock against any market slump, the operators would be glad to discontinue operations for three months. The war on the continent has cut down the European demand for copper very materially. The operators are strongly protected on every side. For them the easiest way to victory would be to starve the men into defeat.

On the men's side the chief question is as to whether the support of the American Federation of Miners will hold out. The strike benefits will aggregate about \$250,000 a month and the Federation of Miners cannot long stand such a strain. With the resources of the American Federation of Labor to draw upon, however, the strike could be extended indefinitely.

If the men fall in the present strike unionism will be swept from the Michigan copper country for a long time; if they win, it will be one of the greatest victories yet recorded for the Western Federation.

The operators declare they never will recognize the union.

Chico, Cal., Aug. 3.—In a fiercely waged battle between 500 hop pickers, led by members of the I. W. W.—the Industrial Workers of the World—and a sheriff's posse in the hopfields in Wheatland, twelve miles south of Marysville, tonight at the supper hour, six of the posse, including District Attorney A. E. Manwell of Marysville, were killed outright and a score of others are suffering from gunshot wounds, some of them perhaps fatally.

Three hundred armed men, in charge of Chief of Police Charles McCay of Marysville, are at the scene of the trouble and a company of regular soldiers from the Presidio at San Francisco have been asked to be rushed to the scene to quell the trouble that it is feared will follow as the night proceeds.

Wanted Japs Discharged.
Five hundred operatives in the hop fields have for several days been complaining about the wages they were receiving. The trouble has been brought to an acute stage by the efforts of the members of the I. W. W., who are said to have been grievous because there have been some Japanese employed in the field and whom the employers refused to discharge.

Last night there was an undercurrent of trouble brewing and the Wheatland officers were warned to be on their guard and to prepare for emergencies. There have been numerous fights in and about the fields caused by bickerings among the hundreds of operatives and no particular attention was paid to the warning.

This afternoon about 300 of the operatives struck and demanded more pay. Their actions became such that the managers of the fields took flight and sent to Marysville for Sheriff Voss, urging him to bring deputies sufficient to quell the pending outbreak.

Sheriff Voss, in company with District Attorney Manwell, Riordan and Charles Matthews, hurriedly left in an automobile and drove up at the hop yards about 5:30 o'clock. The strikers had been given an inkling that the officers were coming and met them on the roadside.

Signal for Outbreak.
The appearance of the auto in which Voss and his comrades rode was the signal for a general outbreak and demands were made that the officers go back.

Voss rose from his seat to remonstrate with the men when a shot struck him in the left leg. He dropped to his seat and as he did so other shots were fired and a volley of rocks thrown at the officers. One rock struck Voss in the head and another shot him in the neck. The sheriff, as he lay bleeding on the seat, called to District Attorney Manwell, pointing out the man in the crowd who fired the first shot.

"Ed, that man shot me; shoot him!"
Manwell raised in his seat to obey the command and as he did so several bullets lodged in his body. He fell dead on the floor of the auto.

Riordan was killed almost instantly by an the strikers then beat and stamped upon the sheriff until he was left for dead.

Constable Anderson and a posse of deputies appeared on the scene and attempted to drive off the strikers. They were met with a volley of bullets and rocks and Anderson dropped in the first onslaught.

Two of the strikers were killed in the battle with the Anderson men, making three killed all told. Others were injured and three of them shot down are believed to be fatally hurt.

The main battle raged for an hour and it was not until every officer and deputy had either been killed or driven to shelter that the strikers ceased their demonstration and then only to go back to the hop yards and start to demolish the vines and racks.

The hop pickers not in sympathy with the strikers fled in terror and refused to take up arms against their companions. Many of them rushed to places of safety along the river, while some started to walk to Marysville, twelve miles distant.

Sheriff Voss was picked up, placed in an automobile and hurried to Marysville, where he is lying in a hospital believed to be fatally hurt. The others of the injured were taken to their homes and hurried calls were made to Marysville for doctors, nurses and undertakers.

Hundreds of volunteers presented themselves at the office of the sheriff and chief of police at Marysville and over 200 were sworn in as deputies and they were hurried this evening to the hop fields.

M. T. Manwell, the dead district attorney, was one of the oldest officials of Yuba county, having served as county school superintendent.

LONGFELLOW'S NEPHEW DEAD.
Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 4.—Pitt Preble Longfellow, a nephew of the poet Longfellow, and an architect of note, died here today aged 77 years.

CHANGES IN MOB KILLS PARCEL POST 6 OFFICERS

After Aug. 15 Weight Limit on Packages Will Be Placed at 20 Pounds—Banking By Mail to Be Introduced.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Further to popularize the parcel post system with the public, Postmaster General Burleson today announced that after August 15 the weight limit on packages would be placed at 20 pounds; it now is 11 pounds and that a sharp reduction of charges for the transportation of packages would be made.

He announced also that on the same date "the banking by mail" feature would be introduced into the postal savings system.

The reduction in charges on matter for local delivery is from the present rate of 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound, to 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional two pounds or fraction thereof. For delivery in the first zone the rate will be reduced from 5 cents for the first and 3 cents for each additional pound to 5 cents and 1 cent; for the second zone the rate will be cut from 6 cents and 4 cents to 5 cents and 1 cent for each additional pound.

AWFUL DEED OF A MANIAC

Crazed Mother Slashes the Throats of Four Children—Three Are Dead, Other Sinking Rapidly — Worry Causes Crime.

Philadelphia, Aug. 4.—Mary Brogan, 9 years old, the third victim of a crazed mother's knife, died today. The physicians knew there was no hope for the little girl, whose throat had been slashed in a terrible manner, and the wonder was that she had lived since Saturday night when her mother, Mrs. John J. Brogan, cut the throats of three of her six children and killed herself.

One of the children, Thomas, 3 years old, died almost immediately, and the other two, Victor and Mary, were removed to the hospital. Victor died yesterday. Mrs. Brogan attempted to kill her 12-year-old son, Joseph, but he evaded her and locked himself in a room. Mrs. Brogan became insane as the result of worry over the condition of her eldest son, John, Jr., who is ill of typhoid fever.

BURNS AND COULON.
St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 4.—Bobby Burns, bantamweight of Dallas, Texas, signed articles today for a ten-round boxing contest with Johnny Coulon, champion bantamweight of the world to be held in Omaha, September 12.

British military authorities have developed for use in India a telephone cable which weighs but seventeen pounds to the mile, but so well insulated it will work through water.

FISHERMEN ON STRIKE

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 4.—Four thousand salmon fishermen have gone on strike on the Fraser river. On Saturday the canneries announced that the price of fish would be materially reduced.

Whites, Japanese and Indians have joined in the strike and have called out the Indian Greek fishermen to the canneries. Greek fishermen are the only ones not yet on strike.

Japanese strikepickets early today attacked Greek fishermen and threw their catch overboard.

One cannery has 14,000 fish left on its hands.
At the canners' headquarters here, employers asserted that the white fishermen were willing to work but that the Japanese would not let them. In several instances, it was said, Japanese had boarded white men's boats and thrown fish overboard.
The canners have appealed to the provisional government for additional marine police.

LOWER RATE ON EXPRESS

Interstate Commerce Commission Orders Reduction of Fully \$26,000,000 a Year in the Revenues of the Companies

Washington, Aug. 4.—Reductions in express rates which will cost the companies fully \$26,000,000 a year, approximately 16 per cent of their gross revenue, were ordered by the interstate commerce commission today to become effective on or before October 15, 1913. Notable reforms in practices also were ordered.

The most important change prescribed by the order is by way of modification of the present graduated scale of parcel rates. One hundred pound rates for short distances either have been left unchanged or slightly reduced; for longer distances they have been lowered; for 50 pounds or less all rates have been reduced. For packages more than four pounds going more than 200 miles and less than 2000 the new express rates are generally lower than the parcel post rates; for more than 3000 miles the rates are practically the same.

The report and order of the commission prepared by Commissioner John Marble, are a virtual affirmation of the findings of former Commissioner Franklin K. Lane, now secretary of the interior.

By prescribing so-called block system, dividing the United States into 950 blocks, averaging 2500 square miles as originally proposed by Mr. Lane, 900 million different rates now published by the express companies will be reduced to less than 650,000 and the interstate commerce commission believes that the system points the way to a solution of the existing problem of freight rates.

The express companies had filed statements indicating that the loss of revenue under the proposed rates would be intolerable and argued strenuously that the establishment of the parcel post had deprived them of thirty per cent of the revenue they formerly received from parcels of 11 pounds or less. They contended that the express business could not survive the losses from both sources.

"This is equivalent to saying," comments Commissioner Marble in his report, "that inasmuch as shippers have been given the convenience and economy of the parcel post, the express carriers must, on that account, be allowed to charge higher rates than otherwise would be reasonable. This is to say, the commission is called on to take from the shippers of the country all the benefit they receive from the parcel post and give it to the express companies in the form of higher rates on the remaining business."

The new system of rates is not only a simplification of existing rate methods, but in the opinion of rate experts, lays the foundation for future practice in all rate revisions.

While the commission has not considered the practicability of the application of the block system to the making of freight rates, it is known that the question may be taken up almost at any time. With a standard freight rate once established between blocks instead of between points and all other rates stated in percentages of the standard, the mystery of the present complicated maze of freight rates, in the opinion of the commission's experts, would be solved.

The basis of the classification prescribed by the commission is that all articles of merchandise of ordinary value are to be carried at first class or ordinary merchandise rates. Articles of food and drink, with a few exceptions, are second class and are to be carried at 75 per cent of the first rates.

The rates for newspapers and periodicals, as well as for bread and such articles for which specially low rates now are charged, are substantially the same as the present rates.

TODAY'S GAMES

Dodgers Beat Cubs.
Chicago, Aug. 4.—(National.)
R. H. E.
Brooklyn ... 7 12 2
Chicago ... 4 1
Batteries — Allen and Miller; Moore, Pierce and Needham, Bresnahan.

Giants Defeat Pirates.
Pittsburg, Aug. 4.—(National.)
R. H. E.
New York ... 2 7 5
Pittsburg ... 1 3 1
Batteries — Demaree and Marquard and Meyers; Wilson; Camnitz, Moquillan and Simon, Gibson.

Game Postponed.
Boston, Aug. 4.—(American.)—Boston-St. Louis game postponed; two games tomorrow.

Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 1.
Philadelphia, Aug. 4.—(American.)
R. H. E.
Cleveland ... 1 2 2
Philadelphia ... 7 11 1
Batteries — Falkenberg, Kester, Bashner and Carisch; Krueger, Shawkey and Lapp.

(Additional Sports on Page Two.)